

# Selected Articles.

## A Thrilling Adventure.

The following homely but interesting narrative is related in one of the English magazines. It proves that dreams are not always to be disregarded, and shows that there is sometimes a remarkable strong sympathetic connection between one's sleeping ideas and the wakened motives of others.

Five-and-twenty years ago, as I was returning home one evening from St. Cere, I was overtaken by a storm. I was on horse-back; and my horse alarmed at the hail and lightning, became restive, and refused to go a step in advance. I dismounted, and taking the reins, attempted to urge him forward, when fortunately, I perceived lights. I proceeded towards them, and at length reached a miserable hovel. Upon raising the latch, I discovered a man and woman cowering over a wretched fire, and employed in weaving baskets.

"Good evening to you, friends," I said in the dialect of the country; "but sorry weather this."

The denizens of the hut cast on me a look anything but gracious; however that caused me but little concern. I asked them to make me a little room by their fire, assuring them I was willing to meet any expense I might incur, and I proceeded to throw a heap of faggots on the embers without the slightest ceremony.

"Do you take us for Inn-keepers?" inquired the female, in a shrill tone.

I took out my purse and gave her a frank piece. The sight of the coin mollified her at once.

"Ah!" said the horrid old witch, "I see you are a good gentleman and a kind!"—and she resumed her task. The storm, however, raged with unabated violence.—The gale threatened to carry away the hovel, and my horse stood neighing and pawing the ground under the shed where I had fastened him. It was idle to think of venturing forth, yet I could scarcely reckon upon finding a sleeping apartment in that miserable abode.

"Well, sir," said the woman, "it would be a sad thing to go beyond doors on such a night as this. We are but poor folk, and have no bed to offer you, worthy such a fine gentleman; but if you don't mind going up there (pointing to a ladder and a kind of garret) at any rate you'll be able to keep yourself dry."

Somehow, the woman's look did not please me at all. However, there was no help for it; besides which, I was fresh from the army, and no milksop; so I clambered up forthwith. When stretched my cloak on the worn eaten boards that composed the floor, and in spite of storm and wind was soon fast asleep. Strange enough, but I had scarce fallen fast asleep ere I must take it into my head to set about dreaming. I imagined myself snugly seated in this very chimney-corner, with the girl of my heart at my side, when, on a sudden; I perceived surging high above her head a face graced by the smile of the heaven.

She had a hatchet in her hand, and made as though to strike me. I strove to rise and take flight; but in vain, my limbs refused their office. On my examining them more closely, I discovered that they were severed at the joint. The change thus suddenly wrought in them, had the effect of arousing me from my slumbers, and dispelling the fearful vision. At my rate, wake up I did, and found myself still in the garret, with my head pillowed on my cloak. I bent my head to listen if I could hear aught; but save the howling of the storm, all was silent. Somehow or other, I could not rid myself of the painful impression occasioned by the dream.—It struck me to indulge in a peep through one of the many chinks in the rotten, worm eaten floor; and accordingly, I proceeded to take an observation of how matters might be passing below. The man and his wife were still bending over the fire, but they had discontinued their work, and were conversing in whispers.

"I tell you there's more money in that purse than you could earn during your life-time," said the female.

"Well, what then?" said the man.

"What then? Why, take it, to be sure! Catch tight hold of his legs, and mind the rest of him follows then; then pitch him down the hole, and leave the rest to me," showing a mason's mallet in her hand.

"And when that's done, what's to become of him next?" inquired her husband.

"We'll lay him down somewhere on the road, and folks will think that he was killed by a fall from his horse!" And as she spoke she extinguished the nondescript sort of lamp used by the peasantry in those parts.

The fire was long since out, so I could see nothing. They continued to whisper, but in such low tones as to be inaudible. I trust I am not a greater coward than my neighbors; still, I felt very much from comfortable for, he it remembered, that I had not a single offensive weapon about me. For a moment I considered the notion of jumping down the trap-door, and clearing the ladder at a single spring, but said ladder was very rickety, and had I missed my footing, heaven alone can tell what would have been the result. Moreover, I had but brief time for reflection, for I suddenly felt a slight vibration at the trap-door, which made me shudder from head to foot.

The man was climbing the ladder; and each round as he mounted, creaked beneath his weight. By this time I had succeeded in raising myself noiselessly on my knees at the edge of the trap-door. With a quick beating heart, and eye, ear and limb, at their utmost tension; there I awaited in agony of apprehension. Suddenly, amid the darkness, a form appeared before me, and I felt its hand come in contact with my person. I sprang to my feet, clutched the individual by the throat and hurled him backwards. His foot slipped, and he fell heavily from the ladder.

"I have him safe!" exclaimed the woman; and at the same time I heard the sound of a heavy blow, then a piercing shriek, followed by another blow, and then another, save the howling blast and pattering rain. With her own hands she had slain her husband.

I hadn't nerve enough to descend the ladder. What with the woman and the murdered man, I was fairly taken aback. It occurred to me that I might perhaps be able to work my way through there; and so I did. I found my horse where I had made fast, and proceeded forthwith to tell my story to the authorities. The female was brought to trial and sentenced to death; and as in those days there were no such things as circumstances in extenuation, she was duly executed.

## By the Last Mails.

**THE CUBAN INVADERS.**—The Spanish Minister at Washington has called the attention of the Executive Department of the Government to the new organizations that are forming for another invasion of Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, in announcing the alarm of the Spanish Minister, adds:

"Spain will contest the possession of Cuba, as it is her just right to do, at every hazard, and with every means of defence that can be procured by her own resources, or if need be, by alliance with other powers. A vigorous policy has been ordered, and the Captain General of the Island, in obedience to instructions, under the apprehended revolt and invasion, has directed that every person taken with arms in his hands against the authorities, shall be shot within three hours afterwards. A further order has been issued, that in case any officer should refuse to execute the orders of the authorities, he shall be shot instantly for contumacy. The failure of our courts to convict the expeditionists engaged in the last crusade against Cuba, has not only encouraged others to repeat that lawless enterprise, but it has created a bad impression abroad as to the ability of the judicial tribunals to administer the law, in the face of a morbid state of opinion."

**CAPT. MARCY'S EXPEDITION.**—The St. Louis Republican, in noticing Capt. Marcy's safe arrival in that city, says:

"Capt. Marcy has now, we understand, completed the topographical examination and survey of the country on the head waters of the Red river, and we have no doubt that the information which he has obtained will be of very great benefit to the government in its military operations on our frontier, and to the people. In this examination and survey he has been engaged for several years. He has followed the North Fork, the Middle, and the South Fork of the Red river to its source, about forty miles from Anton-Chicot, in New Mexico. In some places, he found the South Fork river a half a mile wide, but partaking very much of the character of the Platte—shallow, with sandy bed, and much of it, except when high, unexplored by water. For two hundred and fifty miles from Fort Arbuckle, west, the country is represented as the finest in the world for farming purposes.

The land is well timbered with oak, pecan, and other fine trees; the atmosphere pure and healthy as the mountains of New England, and inviting to the emigration of the white man. Very soon here will be found there. Game of every kind is abundant; and the command had excellent sport in killing bears, panthers, antelope, buffaloes, &c. The water of the Red river, in parts explored by the expedition, has been condemned on account of its salty taste, and it has been generally supposed that there were large beds of salt towards its sources, but this is found not to be the case. The presence of gypsum, in large bodies, high up the river, is supposed to give to the water this peculiar flavor, as, above these points, the water is very pure and agreeable.

"Capt. Marcy's reports, when prepared and embodied for publication, as they ought to be, will be of great value in giving information in respect to the soil, climate, peculiar localities and general topography of a section of country of which we are, as yet, profoundly ignorant. He has made accurate maps of the country, which will not long be kept from the eye of the public."

**LIQUOR SEIZURE IN SPRINGFIELD.**—Wednesday was prolific of liquor seizures, in Springfield. City Marshal Adams, with Assistants Braman, Annis, Allis and Henry Clarke, visited five places, and made seizures at each place. The first building searched was occupied by Jeremiah Whalen, as a grocery. Four casks of liquor were seized here, some full of the fluid and others not, comprising in all sixty gallons, more or less. The next building searched was occupied by Richard Stapleton. Here the officers found part of a cask, and two bottles of liquor, which were taken away. The Railroad House kept by R. Holmes, suffered next. Only four bottles of Champagne were seized. John Madden's Springfield House was then visited, and two demijohns, one large jug and four or five bottles of liquor were seized, besides two or three dozen of porter, more or less. The liquor was found secreted in trunks and chests. George Wallace's victualling and fruit cellar was visited next, the officers seizing a barrel of ale, and a small quantity of liquor in a demijohn. No resistance was made in either case, and but little excitement was created in the vicinity of the seizures. The liquor remains in the care of the Marshal, awaiting the decision of the law. The several individuals owning the liquor were summoned to appear and answer to the complaint for selling liquor contrary to the law; but all failed to appear, and the hearing was postponed to Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

**Springfield Republican, 3d.**

**MIRROR.** A new kind of Mirror has been introduced into this city, which may be considered a kind of labor saving machine, as with one of these looking glasses a person need not look out of the window to see what is going on, up or down the street. Two mirrors are set at right angles on the window, and in these every individual passing up or down on either side, is visible to the person sitting inside the window. It is a neat and convenient little affair, made by Wettergreen and Landwall, two Swedish fabricators, and may be seen in the Art Union rooms, and looking-glass stores on Chestnut-street.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**THE NEW YORK CR. STAL PALACE.**—The ground for this structure was broken in New York, Friday, and the building will be erected with all practicable speed. The plan adopted is a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 365 feet long and 140 feet broad, and the dome is 130 feet high. There will be in this building 111,000 square feet of space on the ground floor, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost \$195,000. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to be open the 2d day of May, 1853. The plan was furnished by Messrs. Carstensen & Gilmeister.

## By Telegraph from the Charleston Papers.

### Later from Europe.

**Arrival of the Europa at New York.**—Baltimore, Sept. 10, 10, 28 A. M., The British Mail Steam Ship Europa has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th ult.

The Europa brings 117 passengers.—She passed the British Mail Steam Ship Niagara near Liverpool, on the 30th ult.

**THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.**—Since the departure of the U. S. Mail Steam Ship, Arctic, Capt. Luce, on the 25th ult., there had been an improved inquiry for Cotton. There was, however, no disposition to press sales, and prices, consequently, were unchanged.

The sales for the three days ending on Friday night the 27th ult. comprised 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 7000, and exporters 3000 bales.

[The Arctic reported as the sales for Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, 18,500 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3500, therefore the sales for the week comprised 46,500 bales, of which 13,500 were taken by speculators and exporters, thus leaving 33,000 to the trade.]—*Eds. Courier.*

The imports of Cotton during the week were only 24,000 bales.

The weather was fine, but the Corn market was dull. Prime Flour was scarce and firm, inferior had declined 3d. to 6d. White Wheat was worth 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs. Yellow Corn commanded 28s. 6d. to 29s., and White 29s. 6d. to 30s. per 480 lbs. Naval Stores were firm, and 500 lbs. of Rosin had been sold at from 3s. 6 to 12s. 200 lbs. of Turpentine at 8s. 3d., and 1200 lbs. of Tar at 11s. 6d. per cwt. 4000 bales of Bengal Rice changed hands at from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. per cwt.; of Carolina no sales had been effected.

Consols fluctuated at from 99 1/2 to 100.

**THE HAVRE COTTON MARKETS** on the 25th ult. showed an advance of from 1 to 2 francs, chiefly, however, on the lower qualities. The sales for the week were confined to 90000 bales. The stock on hand was 70,000 bales.

**ENGLAND.**—The accounts from the manufacturing and agricultural districts are extremely favorable.

Mr. Webster's letter relative to the Lobos Islands has been highly censured by the London Press.

The Cunard Screw Steam Ship Line to Chagres via New York, is to commence to run from Liverpool in December next. A monthly service is contemplated.

Advices have been received in London that the town of Vasa, in Finland, had been destroyed by fire.

**FRANCE.**—Louis Napoleon contemplates, it is said, establishing a strong military reserve, and reducing taxation.

Petitions in favor of the restoration of the empire, continue to be received.

**AUSTRIA.**—The report of George's imprisonment has been contradicted.

**The Vermont Election.**

The elections in Vermont have gone largely for the Whigs. Two Whig Congressmen have been elected. In one District there was no choice.

**Governor of Massachusetts.**

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Henry W. Bishop for Governor.

**CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED ON BOARD QUEEN VICTORIA'S ROYAL SQUADRON.**—Her Majesty's late trip to Antwerp has resulted in the seizure of a considerable quantity of contraband tobacco, on board her own yacht, the Victoria and Albert, and the other ships of the squadron. Information has been sent to the London and portsmouth custom house officials of the purchase of vast quantities of tobacco of all kinds at Antwerp, by the people of the royal squadron, and, in consequence, measures were taken to effect a seizure. On the arrival of the Victoria and Albert, on Tuesday last, at Osborne, the revenue officers went on board, and commenced a strict search, in which they seized about 80 lbs. of tobacco, but which was not so much as was expected would be found. The other ships of the royal squadron were also searched, and a considerable quantity of tobacco was also seized on board them.

**A NEW CITY.**—A number of New York capitalists have associated among whom is Mr. George Law, for the purpose of carrying out a magnificent undertaking in the founding of a new city opposite New York, on the west bank of the Hudson, on a tract of land lying between and comprising Jersey City and Hoboken.

**CROWN IN NEW YORK.**—The city of New York is reported to be overflowed with strangers. Tourists returning from the watering places, merchants arriving to make fall purchases, and politicians assembling to arrange the campaign, all meet in that city. The Hotels are said never to have been fuller at this period of the year. A stranger would imagine, says the press, that a perpetual mass-meeting was going on.

**AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.**—A deep of blood has been enacted in our midst. At one of our principal hotels, a few nights ago, in the dead and silent hour of night, a terrible "noise and confusion" was heard proceeding from one of the sleeping chambers in one of the upper stories. The boarders were aroused—a rush was made to the room whence the alarming sound proceeded. The door was found closed and bolted—admittance refused—while the terrified outsiders could distinctly hear the sound of blow after blow in quick succession, evidently with some murderous weapon. All was consternation and excitement. Some person was evidently murdering his fellow boarder or an intruder into his room at that late hour. An eye was applied to the key-hole, when

## The New Postage Law.

We publish below, a correct copy of the new Postage Law, which will go into effect on the 30th inst.

An act to amend the act entitled, "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two the postage upon all printed matter, passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged, and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid yearly or quarterly in advance, at the office of delivery, or where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery, in such manner as the Post-office Department shall, by general regulation, prescribe, one-half of said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than 16 octavo pages, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps, or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates above mentioned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances, under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and on all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publication, free of postage, bills or receipts for the same, free of postage.—The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified unless the following conditions be observed:—

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing the wrapper.

Second. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

Third. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken from the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the post master to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the post Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of this act, entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

Approved August 30, 1852.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.**—The Hamurg train coming down was thrown off the track yesterday, at 1 o'clock, 2 miles from Charleston, by the giving way of a culvert, which had been imperceptibly undermined by the heavy rains and flood of Tuesday night and yesterday morning.

None of the passengers were hurt except a few slightly bruised; but an uncommonly smart and intelligent colored lad, in the employ of the company, named Elvey or Doctor Elsey, as he was commonly called was killed. He was standing on the platform at the break, and was crushed in the concussion of the cars.

The mail and baggage cars are badly damaged and one of the passenger cars injured the two other passengers were unhurt.

The Engine and Tender were thrown on the side, and a good deal injured, probably. A part of the passengers were sent back to Summerville, the others, with the mail, reached Charleston about half past 5 P. M.

The passengers and mail we understand will be carried through to-day as usual.—*Charleston Courier.*

**DUEL.**—The Savannah News, of Friday morning says: Yesterday a duel was fought on the island opposite the city, by two gentlemen from South Carolina. We learn that two shots were exchanged, and neither party receiving any injury, they returned to the city.

You cannot repent too soon. There is no day like to-day. Yesterday is gone, to-morrow is God's not your own. And think how sad it will be to have your evidences to seek when your cause is to be tried; to have your oil to buy, when you should have it to burn!

sure enough, the worst fears were confirmed. A man was seen in his night clothes, with a candle in one hand and a heavy iron poker in the other—his ill-looking features clearly indicating the bloody deed in which he was engaged—the blood was seen covering the floor of the chamber, and the whole room presenting a scene which left not a doubt on the minds of the terrified outsiders that a most horrible deed of blood had been committed at that late and silent hour of the night. Impatience was at an end to know the worst. To rescue the poor victim and save life, if possible, and to secure at once the murderer, the door was immediately forced open, when, horrible to behold, there lay upon the floor, weltering in her blood, the lifeless body of a female, her cruel assassin standing over her with the bloody poker still in his hand, and who, by way of justification for his bloody deed, exclaimed as the indignant crowd entered to arrest him: "Well, miss, I don't think I shall be troubled again soon with your infernal catwauling!"—*Richmond daily Despatch.*

## Another Mock Auction Swindle.

Some few days since, Mr. John Miller of Kingston, Canada West, arrived in the city on his way to Australia, and put up at French's Hotel. On Saturday last, while passing near Tammany Hall, he was attracted by the cry of "going," "going," into an auction shop, where one McAlpine was crying off a watch which he warranted to be gold. This watch was knocked down to one of the "Peters," belonging to the concern, for \$15, but the fellow pretended that he had no money, and asked Mr. Miller to pay the debt for him, and he would refund the money after giving a few steps down Nassau street. Mr. Miller paid the money, but no sooner had he done so, when another "Peter" approached, and pretended to be a watchmaker, gave it as his opinion that the watch just purchased was worth no more than \$10, and stated that it was galvanized.

The first "Peter" then pretended to feel very angry at the auctioneer for cheating him, and proceeded to raise a "muss," but the matter was apparently settled by the auctioneer putting up a genuine gold watch, upon which the indignant "Peter" was given the privilege of bidding, with the understanding that the difference between this and the \$15 being paid by him, he should be privileged to return the latter. At this point of proceedings, Mr. Miller demanded the \$15 which he had paid for the first watch. It was refused, and strugge to say, he was prevailed upon to pay thirty-five dollars more as the difference in the value of the two watches.—Mr. Miller being still further victimized, applied for redress to Justice Bogart, who issued a warrant for four of the "Peters," two of whom, named McAlpine and Jones, were yesterday arrested, and held for examination. The others are yet at large.

*Journal of Commerce, 4th.*

We mentioned yesterday that arrangements were in progress to transport goods to Columbia, and we have since learned that Mr. Neuffer, a very energetic and enterprising gentleman, and of ample responsibility, has undertaken to receive goods from the South-Carolina Rail Road at his Turn Out on the Congaree River, for such merchants as may desire it, which he will convey in flats or boats to a point near Clarkson's Turn Out on the Camden branch, to which he will haul them in wagons and deliver them again to the South Carolina Rail Road Company. The goods will then be re-loaded in the Cars and taken to Columbia. Mr. Neuffer, by the arrangement is responsible to the owners of the goods while in his possession. The responsibility of the rail road ceases when they part with the goods, and recommences when they come into their possession at Clarkson's Turn Out. The freight charged by Mr. Neuffer, is the same charged by the rail road, making the whole freight equal to double the regular rail road rates. Other merchants will receive their goods at Lewiston, and haul them from thence in wagons. The rail road delivering these goods there as may be desired.

Similar arrangements most probably may be made, by the Camden and other merchants—in all of which the rail road will readily co-operate.

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# Lancaster Ledger.

Lancaster, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1852.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A lad about 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. Wallace, and to the Hon. J. S. Caskie of Va., for public documents.

Mr. Jones Crockett has sent us a potato, which was raised on the farm of Mr. George Cauthen, measuring forty inches in length. Can any one beat this?

We would direct particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. John P. Baum.—We can assure our friends that Mr. Baum will spare no pains to satisfy them in every particular, and will faithfully execute all orders which may be sent to him.

Notice the advertisement of Mr. Pifer in another column.

We are requested to call attention to the Medical Card of Drs. Morrison & Galluchat.

Our friend and fellow townsman Capt. J. B. Cousart, has opened a Daguerrian Room in this place, and would be pleased to see his friends who desire correct Likenesses of themselves. See Advertisement.

Those articles so necessary to the farmer, viz: Rope, Twine and Bagging, it will be seen by advertisement, can be procured at a low figure for cash, from Messrs. Cureton & Massey.

The Yellow Fever has broken out in Charleston, but not to any fearful extent. On Saturday the News reports only two deaths for the last twenty-four hours.

Another sad accident has occurred on the Hudson River. The Steamer Reindeer, after landing her passengers, was leaving Saugerties at half past one o'clock on Saturday, the 5th inst., when the pipe connecting with the flues burst, and the steam rushed out between decks, and into the lower cabin, where were a number of passengers, all of whom were killed or badly injured. Some twenty-eight or thirty persons were killed by the explosion.

## Camp Meeting.

On Sunday and Monday last we attended the Camp Meeting which is still in progress at New Salem, twelve miles below this village. A large number of persons have been in attendance. On Sunday, we supposed that two thousand or twenty-five hundred persons were present. A good deal of zeal was manifested, and it is to be hoped much good will result from the pious labors of the ministers officiating.

We listened to a missionary sermon preached on Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, with much interest. A collection was taken up for extending the Missionary cause, and we believe Lancaster with her characteristic liberality did not prove retrogressive on this occasion.

A few thoughts suggested themselves to us, while attending the Camp meeting, which at the risk of appearing egotistical we will give to the reader.

Every one that can, attends the Camp meeting—the little infants of six months, and the old man of eighty or one hundred, all alike attend. And strange to say, with what different motives persons are thus influenced.

We recollect a verse written in a pew of a church in Charleston, which read as follows:

"Many come here to laugh and talk,  
Many come here just for a walk,  
Many come here to sleep and nod,  
But few come here to worship God."

We trust there would be no occasion to apply the above to any at New Salem, but yet we are obliged to acknowledge, that not a few attend Camp meeting with motives pertaining more to earthly aggrandizement or carnal pleasures than the occasion strictly demands, viz: to worship God.

One afternoon we gazed on that large assemblage of persons, many with white locks silvered by "time's relentless way," and we could not dispel the thought so mournful and melancholy, that to a certainty, some would be taken before another Camp meeting. There were assembled beauty and fashion—young men showing their gallantry to young ladies, and young ladies proud of their importance, that such attentions should be lavished upon them. But amid all, one lady's deportment caused us a few moments pleasant reflection. She was a young lady, and where she sat, beside her lay a beautifully bound Bible. This young lady, thought we, if she yet "seeks and has not found," has brought the word of God—of Divine truth, to aid her to seek her Saviour: if on the other hand, she has experienced the blessed hope of life beyond the grave, she has brought this book to assist her in praising the God of her salvation.

Laurie Todd tells of a lady riding in the coach where the passengers were generally impious and profane, the driver was intoxicated, and the horses were rushing on madly and ungoverned, threatening death at the next moment. The young lady, while her fellow passengers were in a state of phrensy, took from her basket a little red book, which she read for a few moments, and was perfectly calm and composed. That little red book was the Bible. So was it with the young lady to whom we allude, she had her little red book—it was her joy and her comfort—in there she found the constituents of happiness here, and the peace of God which passeth knowledge, hereafter.

## Presidential Elections.

The Fairfield Herald under this head, makes some objections to giving the election of electors to the people, and suggests in order to obviate the difficulty occasioned by the necessity of calling an extra session every four years, to change the time of assembling the Legislature, to suit the election of electors.

As we have before remarked, a great portion of our people are content to remain as they are, and when the question is made, that thirty out of the thirty-one States of this confederacy, differ from us in the mode of elections, they merely answer that we prosper very well, and are therefore opposed to so many changes. The Herald appears to entertain a strong and virulent antipathy towards general elections—it apprehends that the election of Governor will also be given to the people. This paper and the Laurensville Herald cry out innovation.—We wish to innovate—we require a new mode. But we are anticipating.

We hold to the opinion, that elections tend as much to our benefit as injury, and more so. The time was, when elections were productive of all the evil consequences which can be conceived of, but such is not the case now, and every year shows us more conclusively the truth of this assertion.

We live in a Republican country—one of the distinguishing features of Republicanism is, the giving elections to the people. The President of the United States, like the sun in the solar system, is the centre from which our light is derived. The general effect arising from particular causes, constitute the proficiency, or retrogressiveness of our Country. The President is the chief federal power—from him and by him is exhibited the characteristics of our political measures. If the President be